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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/689,323	10/20/2003	Stephen K. Cunnagin	2002-0611.02	4130
21972 .7590 01/24/2008 LEXMARK INTERNATIONAL, INC. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW DEPARTMENT 740 WEST NEW CIRCLE ROAD BLDG. 082-1 LEXINGTON, KY 40550-0999			EXAMINER DICKERSON, CHAD S	
			ART UNIT 2625	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 01/24/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/689,323		CUNNAGIN ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Chad Dickerson		2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10/20/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 8, filed 10/22/2007, with respect to the claim objections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objections of claims 1-20 have been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gillam '894 (US Pub No 2004/0051894).

Re claim 1: Gillam '894 discloses an all-in-one printing system comprising:

a) a machine which is adapted to function as at least two different devices, wherein the at least two different devices are chosen from a group consisting of a printer, a copier, a scanner, a facsimile device, and a photo card reader (i.e. in machine (10) are the functions of faxing, scanning, copying and printing. With the use of the

device (12) a reading function of badges and other things can also be performed; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0022]), and wherein the machine includes machine controller electronics which alone, when activated, enables the machine to function as all of the at least two different devices (i.e. when the machine (10) is activated by the device (12) it can perform all the above features; see paragraphs [0019]-[0022]);

b) a first operator panel which is removably and directly attachable to the machine and which when attached to the machine interfaces with the machine controller electronics to selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least one of the at least two different devices (i.e. the device (12) has an operator panel that is used to instruct the machine to perform a scanning, printing, copying or faxing operation. This device can be directly attachable from the machine through a USB port, which can be removed from the machine as well. This device can activate the functions of the machine when connected or detected from a short range of the device; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]); and

c) a second operator panel which is removably attachable to the machine instead of the first operator panel and which when attached to the machine interfaces with the machine controller electronics to selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least a different one of the at least two different devices (i.e. in the system, multiple devices (10) can be used in the system as shown in figure 1. The second device can also perform the features of activating the machine (10) to perform copying, scanning, printing and faxing. However, this device can be

used to perform a different function from the first device. The device is also directly attachable to the machine; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the machine controller electronics, when activated by the first or second operator panel, enables the machine to operate in a computer-host-based mode (i.e. when performing the scan-to-file operation, the devices order the machine (10) to scan and send a file to a storage unit. Since the system requires the use of a computer for the storage function and a computer is accessed during this operation, this is considered as the machine operating in a computer-host-based mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the machine controller electronics, when activated by the first or second operator panel, enables the machine to operate in a stand-alone-based mode (i.e. when the devices perform a fax function, the use of a computer as an external device is not needed; see paragraphs [0019]-[0027]).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the machine controller electronics, when activated by the first or second operator panel, enables the machine to selectively operate in a computer-host-based mode and in a stand-alone-based mode (i.e.

depending on the function of the devices (12), the machines can be operated with or without the use of a computer. Since the devices can operate with and without a computer during certain operations, the above feature is performed; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the machine controller electronics, when activated by the first or second operator panel, enables the machine to operate in a computer-host-based mode (i.e. when performing the scan-to-file operation, the devices order the machine (10) to scan and send a file to a storage unit. Since the system requires the use of a computer for the storage function and a computer is accessed during this operation, this is considered as the machine operating in a computer-host-based mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]), and

wherein the second operator panel includes operator-panel controller electronics which together with the machine controller electronics enables the machine to also selectively operate in a stand-alone-based mode (i.e. with using the devices (12) in the system, the device can cause the machine to perform functions without the use of an external device, such as a computer, and can operate alone with the machine. This is considered as operating in stand-alone-based mode and performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first set of at least one push button operatively connected to the machine controller electronics to at least in part selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least one of the at least two different devices when the first operator panel is attached to the machine (i.e. when viewing the device in figure 2, the device includes at least one push button on the device that, when connected to the machine (10) can have the machine perform a desired function; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0027]), and

wherein the second operator panel includes a second set of at least one push button operatively connected to the machine controller electronics to at least in part selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least a different one of the at least two different devices when the second operator panel is attached to the machine instead of the first operator panel (i.e. when another device is used to be attached to a machine through a USB, this device can also be used to have the machine perform a different function on the machine than the previous device connected to the machine; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0027]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics (i.e. in the system, each device has an associated identification code that is recognized by the machine's security module (18 and 42); see paragraphs [0023]-[0032]), wherein the

Art Unit: 2625

second operator panel includes a second identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics and which is different than the first identification code (i.e. in the system, since each device has a separate respective identification code, then the system performs the feature of having a second device that has its own identification code in order to differentiate that device from other devices; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0023]-[0032]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first set of at least one push button operatively connected to the machine controller electronics to at least in part selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least one of the at least two different devices when the first operator panel is attached to the machine (i.e. when viewing the device in figure 2, the device includes at least one push button on the device that, when connected to the machine (10) can have the machine perform a desired function; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0027]), and

wherein the second operator panel includes a second set of at least one push button operatively connected to the machine controller electronics to at least in part selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least a different one of the at least two different devices when the second operator panel is attached to the machine instead of the first operator panel (i.e. when another device is used to be attached to a machine through a USB, this device can also be used

to have the machine perform a different function on the machine than the previous device connected to the machine; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0027]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics (i.e. in the system, each device has an associated identification code that is recognized by the machine's security module (18 and 42); see paragraphs [0023]-[0032]),

wherein the second operator panel includes a second identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics and which is different than the first identification code (i.e. in the system, since each device has a separate respective identification code, then the system performs the feature of having a second device that has its own identification code in order to differentiate that device from other devices; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0023]-[0032]).

Re claim 15: Gillam '894 discloses a simple and configurable all-in-one operator panel comprising:

a) a machine which is adapted to function as at least one device, wherein the at least one device is chosen from the group consisting of a printer, a copier, a scanner, a facsimile device, and a photo card reader (i.e. illustrated in figure 3, the machine (16) includes both a printer and a scanner subsystem and these subsystems perform the

function of being two different devices that perform scanning and printing functions in the multifunctional device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0015]-[0021]), and

wherein the machine includes machine controller electronics which alone, when activated, enables the machine to operate in a computer-host-based mode (i.e. in the system, when a device is connected to the machine (10) and the device instructs a scan-to-file function on the machine, the machine needs the use of the computer for the storing function. With the use of the computer in the storing function, this is considered as a computer-host-based function and the machine is operated in the mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]);

b) a first operator panel which is removably and directly attachable to the machine and which when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to operate in the computer-host-based mode, wherein the machine cannot operate in a stand-alone-based mode when the first operator panel is attached to the machine (i.e. the device (12) has an operator panel that is used to instruct the machine to perform a scanning, printing, copying or faxing operation. This device can be directly attachable from the machine through a USB port, which can be removed from the machine as well. This device can activate the functions of the machine when connected. Also, with the device being connected to the machine and ordering a function that requires the outside use of a computer, the system is considered to operate in computer-host-based mode and cannot operate in a stand-alone-based mode because of the use of the outside computer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]); and

c) a second operator panel which is removably and directly attachable to the machine instead of the first operator panel, which has operator panel controller electronics for the machine to operate in the stand-alone-based mode, and which when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to operate the machine in the stand-alone-based mode (i.e. in the system, multiple devices (10) can be used in the system as shown in figure 1. The second device can also perform the features of activating the machine (10) to perform copying, scanning, printing and faxing. However, this device can be used to perform a different function from the first device. The device is also directly attachable to the machine. When this device orders a fax operation, the system works in a stand-alone-based mode since the machine does not need to involve the use of an external device such as a computer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0029]) and to activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to also function in the computer-host-based mode (i.e. when using the same second device (12) to perform the scan-to-file function, the use of an external device, such as a computer, is needed. With the use of the outside computer, the system operates in a computer-host-based mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0029]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics (i.e. in the

Art Unit: 2625

system, each device has an associated identification code that is recognized by the machine's security module (18 and 42); see paragraphs [0023]-[0032]),

wherein the second operator panel includes a second identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics and which is different than the first identification code (i.e. in the system, since each device has a separate respective identification code, then the system performs the feature of having a second device that has its own identification code in order to differentiate that device from other devices; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0023]-[0032]).

Re claim 19: Gillam '894 discloses a simple and configurable all-in-one operator panel comprising:

a machine which is adapted to function as at least two different devices (i.e. in the system, the machine (10) can function as a printer, scanner, copier, printer or facsimile; see paragraphs [0019]-[0022]),

wherein the at least two different devices are chosen from the group consisting of a printer, a copier, a scanner, a facsimile device, and a photo card reader (i.e. in machine (10) are the functions of faxing, scanning, copying and printing. With the use of the device (12) a reading function of badges and other things can also be performed; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0022]),

wherein the machine includes machine controller electronics which alone, when activated, enables the machine to function as all of the at least two different devices (i.e.

when the machine (10) is activated by the device (12) it can perform all the above features; see paragraphs [0019]-[0022]),

wherein the machine is adapted to receive a first operator panel and to receive a second operator panel instead of the first operator panel (i.e. in the system, the devices (12) can be attached to the machine (10) in any order; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0025]),

wherein the first operator panel is removably and directly attachable to the machine and when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least one of the at least two different devices (i.e. the device (12) has an operator panel that is used to instruct the machine to perform a scanning, printing, copying or faxing operation. This device can be directly attachable from the machine through a USB port, which can be removed from the machine as well. This device can activate the functions of the machine when connected or detected from a short range of the device; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]), and

wherein the second operator panel is removably and directly attachable to the machine instead of the first operator panel and when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least a different one of the at least two different devices (i.e. in the system, multiple devices (10) can be used in the system as shown in figure 1. The second device can also perform the features of activating the machine (10) to perform copying, scanning, printing and

faxing. However, this device can be used to perform a different function from the first device. The device is also directly attachable to the machine; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]).

Re claim 20: Gillam '894 discloses an all-in-one printing system comprising

a machine which is adapted to function as at least one device, wherein the at least one device is chosen from the group consisting of a printer, a copier, a scanner, a facsimile device, and a photo card reader (i.e. in machine (10) are the functions of faxing, scanning, copying and printing. With the use of the device (12) a reading function of badges and other things can also be performed; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0022]),

wherein the machine includes machine controller electronics which alone, when activated, enables the machine to operate in a computer-host-based mode (i.e. in the system, when a device is connected to the machine (10) and the device instructs a scan-to-file function on the machine, the machine needs the use of the computer for the storing function. With the use of the computer in the storing function, this is considered as a computer-host-based function and the machine is operated in the mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]),

wherein the machine is adapted to receive a first operator panel and to receive a second operator panel instead of the first operator panel (i.e. in the system, the devices (12) can be attached to the machine (10) in any order; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0025]),

wherein the first operator panel is removably attachable to the machine and when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to operate in the computer-host-based mode, wherein the machine cannot operate in a stand-alone-based mode when the first operator panel is attached to the machine (i.e. the device (12) has an operator panel that is used to instruct the machine to perform a scanning, printing, copying or faxing operation. This device can be directly attachable from the machine through a USB port, which can be removed from the machine as well. This device can activate the functions of the machine when connected. Also, with the device being connected to the machine and ordering a function that requires the outside use of a computer, the system is considered to operate in computer-host-based mode and cannot operate in a stand-alone-based mode because of the use of the outside computer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]), and

wherein the second operator panel is removably attachable to the machine instead of the first operator pane, has operator-panel controller electronics for the machine to operate in the stand-alone-based mode, and when attached to the machine servers as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to operate the machine in the stand-alone-based mode (i.e. in the system, multiple devices (10) can be used in the system as shown in figure 1. The second device can also perform the features of activating the machine (10) to perform copying, scanning, printing and faxing. However, this device can be used to perform a different function from the first device. The device is also directly attachable to the machine. When this device orders

a fax operation, the system works in a stand-alone-based mode since the machine does not need to involve the use of an external device such as a computer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0029]) and to activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to also function in the computer-host-based mode (i.e. when using the same second device (12) to perform the scan-to-file function, the use of an external device, such as a computer, is needed. With the use of the outside computer, the system operates in a computer-host-based mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0029]).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the at least two different devices include the printer and the scanner (i.e. in the system the machine can function as a printer and a scanner; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]), wherein the attached first operator panel enables the machine to function as the printer but not the scanner (i.e. in the system, a device can be used to command the machine (10) to print or copy a document that is sent to the machine (10); see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]), and wherein the attached second operator panel enables the machine to function as the scanner and the printer (i.e. with the devices (12) able to do the similar functions, the second device used can order the printer to perform scanning and printing a document; see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]).

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 6, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillam '894 in view of Aoki '274 (US Pub No 2005/0262274) and Oyanagi '300 (US Pub No 2002/0044300).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes a rasterizing and print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) and includes a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Aoki '274. Aoki '274 discloses wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) (i.e. in the system, the operation panel (601) can be used to perform print formatting in the system on the image data. It is understood that the operation panel has to have some type of integrated circuit that is customized to order the printer to perform the desired functions of the system with the operator panel. With the particular purpose of performing image processing and formatting, the above feature is performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0104]-[0106]).

Therefore, in view of Aoki '274, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system, wherein the operator-panel

controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) in order to set print settings using the operation panel (as stated in Aoki '274 paragraph [0103]-[0105]).

However, Gillam '894 in view of Aoki '274 fails to teach rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Oyannagi '300. Oyannagi '300 discloses rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC (i.e. in paragraphs [0058] and [0059], the system has an interlaced memory (26) that is connected to the printer ASIC (20) in order to transmit information to the printer ASIC (20). Since the printer ASIC (20) controls the printer engine (22), the printer engine is able to print a raster based on the image data stored in the interlaced memory (26); see fig. 1; paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

Therefore, in view of Oyanagi '300, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC in order to have a printer, using a printer ASIC, to print stored data into a raster image (as stated in Oyannagi '300 paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes a rasterizing and print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) and includes a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Aoki '274. Aoki '274 discloses wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) (i.e. in the system, the operation panel (601) can be used to perform print formatting in the system on the image data. It is understood that the operation panel has to have some type of integrated circuit that is customized to order the printer to perform the desired functions of the system with the operator panel. With the particular purpose of performing image processing and formatting, the above feature is performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0104]-[0106]).

Therefore, in view of Aoki '274, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) in order to set print settings using the operation panel (as stated in Aoki '274 paragraph [0103]-[0105]).

However, Gillam '894 in view of Aoki '274 fails to teach rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Oyanagi '300. Oyanagi '300 discloses rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC (i.e. in paragraphs [0058] and [0059], the system has an interlaced memory (26) that is connected to the printer ASIC (20) in order to transmit information to the printer ASIC (20). Since the printer ASIC (20) controls the printer engine (22), the printer engine is able to print a raster based on the image data stored in the interlaced memory (26); see fig. 1; paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

Therefore, in view of Oyannagi '300, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC in order to have a printer, using a printer ASIC, to print stored data into a raster image (as stated in Oyannagi '300 paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes a rasterizing and print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) and includes a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Aoki '274. Aoki '274 discloses wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) (i.e. in the system, the operation panel (601) can be used to perform print formatting in the system on the image data. It is understood that the operation panel has to have some type of integrated circuit that is customized to order the printer to perform the desired functions of the system with the operator panel. With the particular purpose of performing image processing and formatting, the above feature is performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0104]-[0106]).

Therefore, in view of Aoki '274, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit

Art Unit: 2625

(ASIC) in order to set print settings using the operation panel (as stated in Aoki '274 paragraph [0103]-[0105]).

However, Gillam '894 in view of Aoki '274 fails to teach rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Oyanagi '300. Oyanagi '300 discloses rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC (i.e. in paragraphs [0058] and [0059], the system has an interlaced memory (26) that is connected to the printer ASIC (20) in order to transmit information to the printer ASIC (20). Since the printer ASIC (20) controls the printer engine (22), the printer engine is able to print a raster based on the image data stored in the interlaced memory (26); see fig. 1; paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

Therefore, in view of Oyannagi '300, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC in order to have a printer, using a printer ASIC, to print stored data into a raster image (as stated in Oyannagi '300 paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

7. Claims 8, 9, 12, 13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillam '894 in view of Manico '557 (US Pat No 7170557).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen, wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen, and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen (i.e. in Manico '557, the display devices are used as user interfaces that display different types of information. The display devices can show different types of instructions to different users depending on what the user desires to perform on the system; see col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 65), wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen (i.e. since multiple display devices can be used in the system, a second display device can be used in the system to perform functions in the system also; col. 7, line 64 – col. 45), and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen (i.e. with the different display devices, the displays can show different messages depending on the instructions the user is inputting into the system in order to perform certain functions in the system; see col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 65).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen, wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen, and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display

Art Unit: 2625

screen in order to have display devices used to accept instructions and display images (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 1-65).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel lacks a display screen (i.e. shown in figure 2, the device (12) does not specifically show a display screen; see figure 2).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen (i.e. since multiple display devices can be used in the system, a second display device can be used in the system to perform functions in the system also; col. 7, line 64 – col. 45).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the function wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen in order have display devices used to accept instructions and display images (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 1-65).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen, wherein the second operator panel includes a second

Art Unit: 2625

display screen, and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen (i.e. in Manico '557, the display devices are used as user interfaces that display different types of information. The display devices can show different types of instructions to different users depending on what the user desires to perform on the system; see col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 65), wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen (i.e. since multiple display devices can be used in the system, a second display device can be used in the system to perform functions in the system also; col. 7, line 64 – col. 45), and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen (i.e. with the different display devices, the displays can show different messages depending on the instructions the user is inputting into the system in order to perform certain functions in the system; see col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 65).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the function of wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen, wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen, and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen in order to have display devices used to accept instructions and display images (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 1-65).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel lacks a display screen (i.e. shown in figure 2, the device (12) does not specifically show a display screen; see figure 2).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen (i.e. since multiple display devices can be used in the system, a second display device can be used in the system to perform functions in the system also; col. 7, line 64 – col. 45).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the function wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen in order have display devices used to accept instructions and display images (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 1-65).

8. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillam '894 in view of the Admitted prior art.

Re claim 22: The teachings of Gillam '894 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the at least two different devices include the printer and the reader (i.e. in the system, it is shown that a printer is a device and that the device (12) can perform as a barcode or badge reader; see paragraphs

[0019]-[0030]), wherein the attached first operator panel enables the machine to function as the printer but not the reader (i.e. in the system, when the device is used, it can command the machine to perform a print job as a printer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]), and wherein the attached second operator panel enables the machine to function as the scanner and the printer (i.e. in the system, the machine can be used to operate as a scanner and as a printer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach photo card reader.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by the admitted prior art. The admitted prior art discloses a photo card reader (i.e. in the admitted prior art, the specification states that a photo card reader is included in the functions of the conventional printing system; see page 1, lines 9-20).

Therefore, in view of the admitted prior art, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a photo card reader in order to have photo card reading similar to conventional printing system (as stated in the admitted prior art page 1, lines 9-20).

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

10. The admitted prior art still performs the function of having a first operator panel, which is removably attachable to the machine and a second operator panel that is also

Art Unit: 2625

removably attachable to the machine. Both of these operator panels enable the machine to function as at least one of the two different devices. These operator panels also allow for system to operate in a stand-alone-based mode in which the machine can operate in without the assistance of a host computer.

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).



A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571)- 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CD/ 
Chad Dickerson
January 18, 2008

 
AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
1/18/08